Welsh with Ease

ANOTHER LANGUAGE?

The fact that you have opened this booklet and are reading this sentence suggests an interest in the Welsh language. One of the aims of the booklet is to develop this interest, mainly by introducing you to the basic steps of gaining a mastery of the language. It does not claim to make you proficient in a short space of time; such a task is beyond the scope of a simple guide such as this. It will, however, suggest the routes, which, if followed, can ultimately lead you to a proficiency of what is generally regarded as " the language of heaven "!

Even if you do not possess an adventurous nature, this guide, when you have finished studying it, will have enabled you to conduct simple conversations, within limited language patterns, with people you are likely to meet from day to day. Remember that the Welsh are a bilingual nation. They will always be ready to assist you, should you get into difficulties. It is well to remember also that Welsh has borrowed hundreds of words from the English language throughout the years. Because of this, you will be able to recognise many words when you listen to people conversing in Welsh. In short, you will be able to " get along ".

But should you desire to expand your studies, look on the last page as a threshold. It gives you advice on how to continue with what you have already commenced upon. Accept this advice, and you will in time be able to converse freely in the oldest language of the British Isles.

You must accept at the outset that no language is mastered without some degree of effort. Welsh, however, is easier to learn than many other languages. Owing to its phonetic alphabet, you will be able to read sentences aloud, without of necessity being able to understand them, after a very short period of study. The only letter which can present a problem is " y ". It has both a clear and an obscure sound. Every other letter is governed by simple rules which can be

mastered in a short space of time. Even the notorious " ll " is not as difficult to pronounce as some people think.

In common with other languages, Welsh has many simple sentence patterns. Having mastered these patterns, even a beginner can conduct a reasonable conversation with a friend. We have already mentioned the fact that Welsh has borrowed many words from English. Because of this, you will be able to understand a few sentences almost at once. Consider one example:

Is there/petrol/in the tank?

In Welsh, this would read,

Oes/petrol/yn y tanc?

Now, without changing the basic pattern, you could ask many similar questions.

Oes/car/yn y/garej?
Oes/sigarets/yn y bocs?
Oes/trên/yn y stesion?
Oes/jam/yn y siop? etc. . .

As they occur continually in Welsh, mutations must be referred to. Under certain defined circumstances, many words have their initial consonants mutated. For example, the word *car* borrowed from the English could be found in sentences written as gar, char, nghar or car. Many Welsh speakers who mutate unconsciously are ignorant of the governing rules. Indeed, if you chose to ignore mutations altogether, you would be understood even though you would sound rather peculiar. Bear in mind, therefore, that inability to mutate need not be a problem.

It is always wise to concentrate initially on the spoken language. Because the spoken word is more flexible than the written word, you will find subtle but important differences between these two forms. These are due mainly to developments in dialect but also to the innate laziness of the average speaker who will only say enough to make himself understood. As far as possible, the abbreviated forms have been introduced in this booklet.

Still want to continue?

Good! We will proceed to *THE ALPHABET*

If you devote some time to the mastery of the alphabet, you will be able to pronounce words fairly correctly with very little practice. The problem of " y " has already been referred to. In addition, it must be noted that there are no definite rules to follow regarding the length of the vowels. They are sometimes long and sometimes short. Again, you will be understood if you do pronounce vowels wrongly.

The Welsh alphabet contains more letters that the English alphabet. A few letters which you often use are omitted. They are:

k, q, v, x, z

Technically speaking, we should also omit " j ", but because of English influences, " j " is used in certain instances, notably in the famous Welsh surname, Jones. The consonants k and q are symbolised by " c " in Welsh. The consonant v is symbolised by " f ". The additional consonants are:

ch, dd, ff, ll, ng, ph, rh, th

When you pronounce Welsh words, remember that the accent is almost invariably on the penultimate syllable. The exceptions are very few, need not cause you any concern, and are sometimes indicated by the use of the circumflex. The Welsh word for *permission* is caniatâd with the accent on the last " â ".

But now, let us get down to details.

a : Sometimes it is long as in *start*.
Sometimes it is short as in *man*.

b : This is always as in *butter*.

c : This is always as in *cat*.

ch: If you can say Johann Sebastian Bach, or suggest nostalgically that your heart is in Loch Lomond, you can pronounce " ch ".

d : This is always as in *dad*.

dd: This is always as in *this*.

e : Sometimes it is long. When it is long it is pronounced as the " a " in *sale*.
Sometimes it is short. When it is short, it is pronounced as the " e " in *hell*.

f : This is always like the " v " in *love.*

ff : This is always like " ph " in English.

g : This is always as in *give.*

h : This is always as in *hand.*

i : Sometimes it is long. Then it is pronounced as the double " e " in *greed.*
Sometimes it is short. Then it is pronounced as the " i " in *pin.*

j : The English " j " as found in jam, garej (*garage*).

l : This is always as in *laugh.*

ll : This is the only letter that has to be learnt. Put the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth and explode the breath out with a partial hiss.

m : This is always as in *mud.*

n : This is always as in *night.*

ng: This is almost always as in *hang.* (Bangor is the exception. Treat this place name as B a ng g o r).

o : Sometimes it is long as in *shore.*
Sometimes it is short as in *not.*

p : This is always as in *pencil.*

ph: This is always as in *pheasant.*

r : This is always trilled as in *pram.*

rh: Pronounce as r + h. The " r " as above followed by a strong emission of breath.

s : This is always as in *sun.*

t : This is always as in *ton.*

th : This is always as in *tooth.*

u : This is almost similar to the " i ", pronounced as the double " e " in greed. You can ignore the subtle difference.

w : Sometimes it is long. Then it is pronounced like the double " o " in *fool.*
Sometimes it is short. Then it is pronounced like the double " o " in *book.*

y : Sometimes it is pronounced like the double " e " in *greed.* This is its long, clear sound.
Sometimes it is pronounced like the " i " in *pin.*
Its third sound is obscure like the " u " in *funny.*

Diphthongs (Two vowels in combination)

The first vowel always receives the heavier pronunciation but the second must receive its pronunciation immediately after it.

ae : This is pronounced like *aye*.

ai : Pronunciation is almost similar, the diphthong not being as broad. Almost like the " ie " in *die*.

ei, eu, ey } There are slight differences which you may ignore. Concentrate on a sound similar to the word *hay* without the " h ".

aw : Simply, aa + ww. Lay the greater emphasis on " aa ".

ew : A sound similar to the diphthong in *lair* followed almost immediately by " oo " as in *fool*.

iw, yw } These are pronounced like *yew*.

wy : " oo " again, followed this time by "ee ".

oe, ou, oi } Ignore the slight differences. Say *oil* and then omit the " i ".

Now Practise!

Try these place names:

Llanelli (All the vowels are short)
Abergorlech (All the vowels are short)
Ysbyty Ystwyth (The first two ys and the fourth are obscure)
Bangor
Dinbych-y-pysgod (Tenby)
Machynlleth
Pontarfynach (Devil's Bridge)
Blaenau Ffestiniog
Rhuddlan
Aberhonddu (Brecon)
Dinbych (Denbigh)
Llangollen
Rhosllanerchrugog

WE'LL KEEP A WELCOME

Welcome suggests amongst other things, greetings.

It is wise to embark upon a mastery of the language by learning a few easy greetings. We will begin at the crack of dawn and introduce the morning greeting, Bore da!

In Welsh, the adjective generally follows the noun. Thus:

Good	*morning*
Bore	da
(morning)	(good)

Here is an example of an ordinary conversational greeting . . .

HE : Bore da!

SHE: Bore da!

Good morning

HE : Sut rydych chi?

How are you?

SHE: Da iawn, diolch.
Sut rydych chi?

Very well, thank you.
How are you?

HE : Da iawn, diolch.

Very well, thank you.

It is customary, after the initial greeting, to remark upon the weather. You will find these remarks useful:

Mae hi'n braf
or *It is fine (or hot)*
Mae hi'n boeth

Mae hi'n wlyb
or *It is wet (or raining)*
Mae hi'n bwrw glaw

Mae hi'n wyntog	It is windy
Mae hi'n oer	It is cold
Mae hi'n gymylog heddiw	It is cloudy today
Mae hi'n sych heddiw	It is dry today
Pnawn da	Good afternoon
Nos da	Good night
Dydd da	Good day

Iechyd da! (*Good health!*)

You will find a list of most of the Welsh words introduced in this booklet, together with their meanings, in the Treasure Chest on pages 36 to 44. These words can be used in the various sentence patterns you will shortly be introduced to. Remember that mutations will affect the initial consonants of many of these words and bear this in mind when consulting your word list. For example, if you consult the word " hot " you will find it translated as " poeth ", whereas it is written as " boeth " on page six.

Remember also that in actual conversations, many words will be pronounced idiomatically. For example, the Welsh word for " apple " is " afal ". The plural is " afalau ". This is pronounced, af (as in *have*)

al (as in *pal*) au (*eye*). But in actual conversation, you can expect to hear " fale " — fal (as *Val*) e (as the " a " in *cake*) in South and Mid-Wales and " fal*a* " (the ultimate " a " pronounced as the " a " in *can* in North Wales). You will find these regional differences in pronunciation in all languages and it is well to allow for them when listening to Welsh being spoken. As far as possible, these differences will be referred to in the Treasure Chest.

Meanwhile, master these useful phrases:

Diolch yn fawr	Thank (you) very much
Os gwelwch chi'n dda	If you please
Plîs (often used in Welsh)	Please
Esgusodwch fi	Excuse me
Agorwch y drws	Open the door
Caewch y drws	Shut the door
Ar unwaith	At once
Arhoswch funud	Wait a minute
Beth sy'n bod?	What is it? (What is wrong?)
Dewch i mewn	Come in
Dewch ymlaen	Come on
Eisteddwch	Sit down
Codwch	Get up
Dim byd	Nothing
Unwaith eto	Once again
Faint ydy e?	How much is it?
Ydych chi'n siarad Cymraeg?	Do you speak Welsh?
Rydw i'n deall	I understand
Dydw i ddim yn deall	I do not understand
Wnewch chi siarad yn araf?	Will you speak slowly?
Brysiwch	Hurry up
Ticedi, plîs	Tickets, please
Ewch allan	Go out
Byddwch yn dawel	Be quiet

USEFUL FACTS AND FIGURES

COUNTING IN WELSH

(*m* = *masculine*, *f* = *feminine*)

one	=	un (*m*/*f*)
two	=	dau (*m*) dwy (*f*)
three	=	tri (*m*) tair (*f*)
four	=	pedwar (*m*) pedair (*f*)
five	=	pump (*m*/*f*)
six	=	chwech (*m*/*f*)
seven	=	saith (*m*/*f*)
eight	=	wyth (*m*/*f*)
nine	=	naw (*m*/*f*)
ten	=	deg (*m*/*f*)
eleven	=	un deg un *or* un ar ddeg
twelve	=	un deg dau *or* deuddeg
thirteen	=	un deg tri *or* tair ar ddeg
fourteen	=	un deg pedwar *or* pedair ar ddeg
fifteen	=	un deg pump *or* pymtheg
sixteen	=	un deg chwech *or* un ar bymtheg
seventeen	=	un deg saith *or* dwy ar bymtheg
eighteen	=	un deg wyth *or* deunaw
nineteen	=	un deg naw *or* pedair ar bymtheg
twenty	=	dau ddeg *or* ugain
fifty	=	pump deg *or* hanner cant
hundred	=	cant
two hundred	=	dau gant
thousand	=	mil

11-20, you are offered a choice. Welsh learners adopt the first method as it is a natural development from the units. You are advised to do the same until you have arrived at an advanced stage in your learning. But it is possible that you will come across the second method in actual conversations, so it is wise to be conversant with them.

THE WEEK IN WELSH

Sunday	=	Dydd Sul
Monday	=	Dydd Llun
Tuesday	=	Dydd Mawrth
Wednesday	=	Dydd Mercher
Thursday	=	Dydd Iau
Friday	=	Dydd Gwener
Saturday	=	Dydd Sadwrn

THE YEAR IN WELSH

January	=	Ionawr
February	=	Chwefror
March	=	Mawrth
April	=	Ebrill
May	=	Mai
June	=	Mehefin
July	=	Gorffennaf
August	=	Awst
September	=	Medi
October	=	Hydref
November	=	Tachwedd
December	=	Rhagfyr

IT IS IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER . . .

That various parts of Wales use different words to describe various articles. Generally, you will find these differences regional, but no hard and fast line can be drawn. Here are the main differences which you may encounter:

key	agoriad, N.W.; allwedd, S.W.
road	ffordd, lôn, N.W.; heol, S.W.
oven	popty, N.W.; ffwrn, S.W.
now	rŵan, N.W.; nawr, S.W.
milk	llefrith, N.W.; llaeth, S.W.
cake	teisen, N.W.; cacen, S.W.
pour	tywallt, N.W.; arllwys, S.W.

POINTS TO REMEMBER

The Definite Article (the)

There are three ways of expressing " the " in Welsh:

1. y (obscure) — before consonants, e.g., y car, y jam, y petrol.
2. yr (obscure) — before vowels and " h ", e.g., yr eroplen, yr het.
3. 'r after a vowel, e.g., dyma'r tŷ (*this is the house*).

The Indefinite Article (a)

There is no indefinite article in Welsh.

Adjectives

You have already learnt that adjectives usually follow the nouns in Welsh. The rare exceptions need not concern you. Thus:

tŷ mawr = big house
car bach = small car

But all numerals precede nouns. It is essential to remember this, e.g., un car, dau gar, tri car, pedwar car, pump car, chwech car, saith car, wyth car, naw car, deg car.

Sentence Order

In Welsh, the verb (or doing word) usually comes at the beginning of a sentence. Thus:

Tom	*is*	in	the	house
(*is*	Tom	in	the	house)
Mae	Tom	yn	y	tŷ

Sentence Patterns

Sentence patterns have already been mentioned on page 2. The more patterns you will be able to master, the more proficient you will be in the language. But you will be able to get along for some time using a few of the most commonly used patterns. Learn these, then start talking! You will find the present tense of the verb "to be" most useful.

Rydw	i	yn	y	car	
(am	I	in	the	car	— not a question)
Rydych	chi	yn	y	car	Singular or Plural)
Mae	e	yn	y	car	
Mae	hi	yn	y	car	

Rydyn ni	(We are . . .)
Rydych chi	(You are . . . Singular or Plural)
Maen nhw	(They are . . .)

Note that there is no difference between the second person singular and the second person plural.

Now, you can build upon this basic pattern with ease. Here are the most commonly used prepositions in the Welsh language:

yn	=	in
wrth	=	by (also " at ")
ar	=	on
dan	=	under

Using these, we can now say:

Rydw i wrth y car	(I am by the car)
Mae hi dan y car	(She is under the car)
Maen nhw ar y car	(They are on the car)

You will find more prepositions in the Treasure Chest.

Now, we can move forward again by introducing nouns instead of pronouns. Let us proceed step by step . . .

Mae ci yn y car	(There is a dog in the car)
Mae'r ci yn y car	(The dog is in the car — using the definite article)
Mae petrol yn y car	(There is petrol in the car)
Mae oil yn y car	(There is oil in the car)
Mae baw ar y car	(There is dirt on the car)
Mae glaw ar y car	(There is rain on the car)

It is a very short step indeed to substitute other nouns for " car ". We will build a few more sentences just by doing that . . .

Mae bara yn y siop	(There is bread in the shop)
Mae llaeth/llefrith ar y fferm	(There is milk on the farm)
Mae wyau yn y bag	(There are eggs in the bag)
Mae tatw yn y sach	(There are potatoes in the sack)

Mae cig ar y plât	(There is meat on the plate)
Mae pys yn y sosban	(There are peas in the saucepan)
Mae cath wrth y tân	(There is a cat by the fire)
Mae soser dan y cwpan	(There is a saucer under the cup)

Mae cwch ar y môr
Mae cinio yn y gwesty
Mae halen ar y bwrdd/ford

Use the Treasure Chest to help you to understand these three sentences.

Proceeding, we can substitute doing words for the end nouns. There is no ending corresponding to — ing (singing) in Welsh. We merely place " yn " or " 'n " before the verb-noun. Thus:

Rydw i'n canu	(I am singing)
Rydw i'n dawnsio	(I am dancing)
Rydw i'n cerdded	(I am walking)
Mae e'n cysgu	(He is sleeping)
Mae hi'n deffro	(She is waking up)
Maen nhw'n codi	(They are getting up)
Mae e'n cychwyn	(He is starting)

Note that " e " can also mean " it " in Welsh as we have no neuter. Therefore, Mae e'n cychwyn, could refer (for example) to a person or to something inanimate like a car.

One could use adjectives instead of verb-nouns. Thus:

Mae e'n ddrwg	(He is bad/naughty)
Mae hi'n dda	(She is good)
Mae e'n boeth	(He/It is hot)
Mae e'n oer	(He/It is cold)
Rydw i'n oer	(I am cold)
Maen nhw'n oer	(They are cold)
Maen nhw'n gynnes	(They are warm)

Now, we will go one step further with the present tense and introduce the negative form. This can be done very simply thus:

Dydw i ddim . . .	(I am not . . .)
Dydy hi ddim yn dod	(She is not coming)
Dydy e ddim yn mynd	(He/It is not going)

Dydyn ni ddim yn oer	(We are not cold)
Dydych chi ddim yn oer	(You are not cold — *remember that this can be used in all instances for the second person singular or plural*)
Dydyn nhw ddim yn cysgu	(They are not sleeping)

Finally, see how easy it is now to introduce the PAST TENSE. Merely change the *yn* to *wedi*. One example should suffice at this stage:

Dydy hi ddim yn dod	(She is not coming)
Dydy hi ddim wedi dod	(She has not come)

Now, by referring to the material on pages 3-5, learn to pronounce all these patterns correctly. Once you have done this, you will have surmounted your greatest obstacle.

QUESTIONS

You cannot converse for long in any language without having to ask a question. In common with other languages, most questions in Welsh are asked in easy-to-learn patterns. Obviously, we cannot hope to cover all these patterns within the scope of this booklet, but we will deal with the most commonly used ones.

Let us start with a stumbling block!

In response to most questions in English, the answer will either be YES or NO. But both the affirmative and negative can be expressed in Welsh in different ways. Practice will tell you which response to offer in specific situations but you may be guided by the fact that clues to many responses can be traced to the questions themselves. Let us look at one example:

YDY mam yn y tŷ? (Is mother in the house?) The answer is: YDY, mae mam yn y tŷ.

You will note that the response YDY is followed by the present tense of the verb to be (see page 12) but in day-to-day conversation, we dispense with the sentence pattern and merely reply YDY or NAG YDY as the case may be, YDY and NAG YDY being YES and NO respectively.

This example is our first question pattern. Here are a few more, with translations and possible responses . . .

Ydy'r car yn y garej?	(Is the car in the garage?)	Ydy	Nag ydy
Ydy'r bara ar y bwrdd/ford?	(Is the bread on the table?)	Ydy	Nag ydy
Ydy'r ci dan y bwrdd/ford?	(Is the dog under the table?)	Ydy	Nag ydy
Ydy'r car wrth y tŷ?	(Is the car by the house?)	Ydy	Nag ydy

When we are dealing with plural nouns, we add an " n " to both YDY and NAG YDY . . .

Ydy'r wyau yn y bag?	(Are the eggs in the bag?	Ydyn	Nag ydyn
Ydy'r cŵn dan y bwrdd?	(Are the dogs under the table?)	Ydyn	Nag ydyn
Ydy'r plant wrth y tŷ?	(Are the children by the house?)	Ydyn	Nag ydyn

Now note the responses when we use pronouns:

Ydw i'n dda?	(Am I good?)	Ydych	Nag ydych
Ydych chi'n mynd i'r dre?	(Are you going to town?	Ydw	Nag ydw

You will remember that " chi " may be used to denote plural as well. If such is the case, the response would be either YDYN or NAG YDYN.

Ydy e'n mynd i'r siop?	(Is he going to the shop?)	Ydy	Nag ydy
Ydy hi'n mynd i'r môr?	(Is she going into the sea?)	Ydy	Nag ydy
Ydyn ni'n ddrwg?	(Are we bad?)	Ydych	Nag ydych
Ydyn nhw'n mynd i'r castell?	(Are they going to the castle?)	Ydyn	Nag ydyn

OES?

If we wish to ask " Is there . . . ? " or " Are there . . . ? " we use OES? Thus:

Oes car yn y garej?	(Is there a car in the garage?)	Oes	Nag oes
Oes pobol ar y traeth?	(Are there people on the beach?)	Oes	Nag oes
Oes petrol yn y tanc?	(Is there petrol in the tank?)	Oes	Nag oes
Oes cathod dan y bwrdd/ford?	(Are there cats under the table?)	Oes	Nag oes
Oes llyfr dan y sedd?	(Is there a book under the seat?)	Oes	Nag oes
Oes dyn wrth y car?	(Is there a man by the car?)	Oes	Nag oes

BLE?

If we wish to ask " Where is . . . ? " or " Where are . . . ? " we use BLE + MAE . . . ?

Ble mae'r plant?	(Where are the children?)
Ble mae'r car?	(Where is the car?)
Ble mae'r gwesty?	(Where is the hotel?)

Any response to these questions would be in the present tense of the verb to be. Thus:

Ble mae'r plant?	Mae'r plant yn y gwely (The children are in bed)
Ble mae'r car?	Mae'r car yn y garej (The car is in the garage)
Ble mae'r gwesty?	Mae'r gwesty wrth y môr (The hotel is by the sea)

In actual conversation, however, you would find a shortened reply:

Yn y gwely
Yn y garej
Wrth y môr

BETH SY . . . ? (WHAT IS . . . ?)

Beth sy yn y fasged?	(What is in the basket?)
Tatw sy yn y fasged	(Literally — Potatoes are in the basket)

In actual conversation, people would respond with the noun only, thus:

Beth sy yn y bag?	Bara	(Bread)
Beth sy yn y bocs?	Poteli	(Bottles)
Beth sy ar y llawr?	Llwy	(A spoon)
Beth sy wrth y fan?	Ci	(A dog)
Beth sy dan y car	Oil	(Oil)

PWY SY . . . ? (WHO IS . . . ?)

Pwy sy yn y garafan?	(Who is in the caravan?)
Pwy sy yn y siop?	(Who is in the shop?)
Pwy sy'n rhedeg?	(Who is running?)
Pwy sy'n dod?	(Who is coming?)

SAWL? (HOW MANY?)

Sawl wy sy yn y fasged?	(How many eggs are in the basket? Literally, How many an egg are in the basket?)
Sawl torth sy yn y siop?	(How many loaves are in the shop? Literally, How many a loaf are in the shop?)

FAINT O . . . ? (HOW MANY . . . ?)

Faint o wyau sy yn y nyth?	(How many eggs are in the nest?)
Faint o bobol sy ar y traeth?	(How many people are on the beach?)

PRYD? (WHEN?)

Pryd mae brecwast?	(When is breakfast?)
Pryd mae cinio?	(When is dinner?)
Pryd mae te?	(When is tea?)
Pryd mae swper?	(When is supper?)
Pryd mae amser swper?	(When is supper time?)
Pryd mae amser agor?	(When is opening time?)
Pryd mae amser cau?	(When is closing time?)

YOU MAY ALSO LIKE TO ASK . . .

O ble rydych chi'n dod?	(Where do you come from?)
Beth ydy'ch enw chi?	(What is your name?)
Ers pryd rydych chi yma?	(Since when are you here?)

"Beth ydy'ch enw chi?"

"Buddug Angharad Llewelyn."

TIME!

Faint o'r gloch ydy hi, plîs?

Mae'n ddeuddeg o'r gloch	(12.00)
Mae'n bum munud wedi un	(1.05)
Mae'n chwarter wedi pedwar	(4.15)
Mae'n bum munud ar hugain i un ar ddeg	(10.35)

In actual conversations, expect a shorter response . . .

Hanner awr wedi pump	(5.30)
Ugain munud i naw	(8.40)
Deuddeg o'r gloch	(12.00)

Diolch yn fawr!

It is useful to know that:

Hanner dydd	=	Midday
Hanner nos	=	Midnight

MONEY

½p Hanner ceiniog

1p Ceiniog

2p Dwy geiniog

5p Pump ceiniog

10p Deg ceiniog

50p Hanner can ceiniog
(Half a hundred pence)

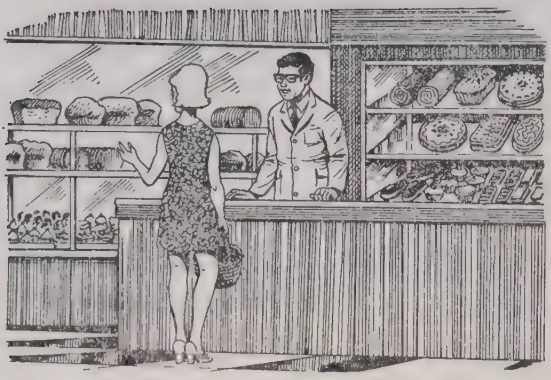
Faint ydy e?	(How much is it?)
Dwy geiniog a hanner	(Two pence and a half)
Faint ydyn nhw?	(How much are they?)
Pump ceiniog yr un	(Five pence each)
Faint ydy hi?	(How much is it? — *feminine*)
Deg ceiniog	(Ten pence)
Faint y dwsin ydyn nhw?	(How much per dozen are they?)
Ugain ceiniog	(Twenty pence)

Faint ydy e?	
Punt	(One pound)
Dwy bunt	(Two pounds)
Tair punt	(Three pounds)

Mae e'n ddrud!	(It is expensive)
Mae e'n rhad!	(It is cheap)
Dydy e ddim yn ddrud!	(It is not expensive)
Mae e'n rhad iawn!	(It is very cheap)

OUT SHOPPING

Up to now, we have concentrated on sentence patterns and useful phrases. The next step is the introduction of many more nouns, verbs and adjectives. If you have mastered the patterns, you will be able to converse freely merely by substituting various words from your vocabulary. Do not forget the additional Treasure Chest on pages 36 to 44. We will see how this works out in practice on a shopping expedition . . .



Oes torth fach, frown gyda chi?

Oes / . . . / gyda chi?	**Have you (any) . . . ?**
torth	a loaf?
torth fach (plîs)	a small loaf? (please)
torth fach frown	a small brown loaf?
tarten	a tart?
tarten afalau/jam/ ffrwythau?	an apple/jam/fruit tart?
cacen (mainly in South Wales)	a cake?
teisen (mainly in North Wales)	a cake?
teisen fach/gyrrens/blaen/ hufen	a small/currant/plain/ cream cake?

Faint ydy e/hi?
Faint ydyn nhw?
Faint ydy'r bil?

Diolch yn fawr!

Note that you may ignore most of the sentence pattern in actual conversations.

AT THE GREENGROCER'S

Here, you may continue with the same pattern as was used at the baker's, or you may introduce a new pattern . . .

Rydw i eisiau / . . . / plîs.	**I want / . . . / please.**
Rydw i eisiau bananas, plîs.	I want bananas, please.
grawnwin	grapes
grawnffrwyth	grapefruit
orennau	oranges
pêrs	pears
tomatos	tomatoes
mwyar duon	blackberries
letys (en)	lettuce (a lettuce)
tatw	potatoes
bresych	cabbage
moron	carrots
pys	peas

From here on, consult your Treasure Chest. But you can add to the pattern:

Rydw i eisiau pwys o afalau.	**I want a pound of apples.**
hanner pwys	half a pound
chwarter pwys	a quarter of a pound
dau bwys	two pounds
tri pwys	three pounds
owns	an ounce
dwy owns	two ounces
tair owns	three ounces

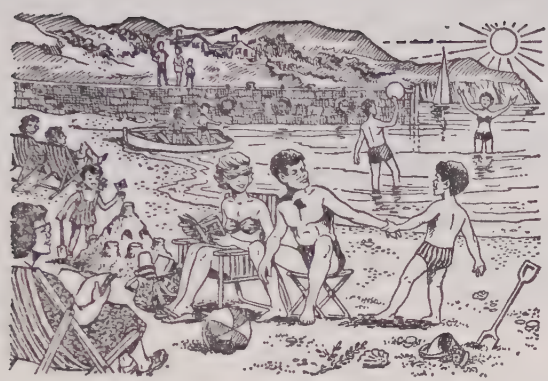
Faint ydyn nhw?
Faint ydy'r bil?

You can get by in all shops using these simple patterns and building your sentences from the Treasure Chest. Now look in the chest for the Welsh words for sugar, milk, tea, cheese, meat, salt, pepper, butter, bacon, salmon, trout, margarine, lard, etc. . . .

AT THE SEASIDE!

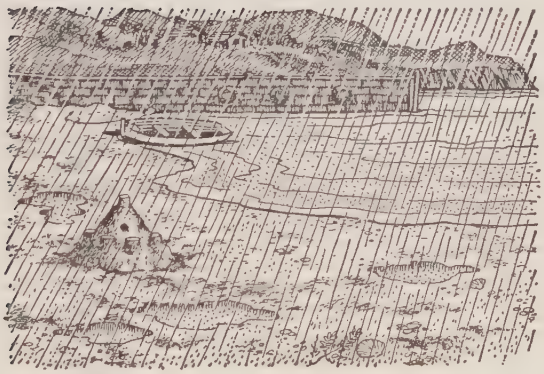
The seaside will be an ideal place for you to introduce and practise additional sentence patterns. Here you will find a few examples. Supplement them from the Treasure Chest and also from the sentence patterns on pages 11 to 14.

Ble / mae'r / . . . / plîs?	**Where is / are the . . . please?**
plant?	are the children?
hufen iâ?	is the ice cream?
roc?	is the rock?
bwced a'r rhaw?	are the bucket and spade?
wisg nofio?	is the bathing dress? (or suit)
lliain?	is the towel?
môr?	is the sea?



Ydy'r plant / yn / y / môr?	**Are the children in the sea?**
bêl	Is the ball . . .
cwch	boat . . .
plant yn nofio?	Are the children swimming?
chwarae?	playing?
gwneud castell?	making a castle?
eisiau hufen iâ?	wanting an ice cream? (literal)

(Do the children want an ice cream?)



Ydych / chi'n / . . . ?	**Are you . . . ?**
dod?	coming?
mynd?	going?
nofio?	swimming?
aros?	staying?
cysgu?	sleeping?

Again, you can add to this pattern, thus:

Ydych chi'n mynd i'r dre?		Are you going to town?	
dod	heno?	coming	tonight?
	yfory?		tomorrow?
	bob dydd?		every day?

Now, back to a well-known pattern:

Mae / . . . / .		**. / y / . . .**	
Mae	David	yn	y môr
Mae	e	ar	y graig
Mae	hi	yn	y castell
Mae	dadi	dan	y tywod
Mae	mami	wrth	y car
Dydy	Maureen ddim	yn	y môr
	hi ddim	ar	y traeth
		yn	y gwesty
Maen nhw		yn gwneud	twll
			castell

. . . / is or are / . . . / the / . . .			
David	is	in	the sea
He	is	on	the rock
She	is	in	the castle
Daddy	is	under	the sand
Mummy	is	by	the car
Maureen	is not	in	the sea
She	is not	on	the beach
		in	the hotel
They	are making	(digging)	a hole
			a castle

Note further . . .

Mae mam yn mynd	Mummy is going
Mae dad wedi mynd	Dad has gone
Mae dad wedi mynd i'r siop	Dad has gone to the shop
Mae dad wedi cysgu	Dad has slept
dal pysgodyn	caught a fish
cranc	crab
cimwch	lobster

Rydw i'n . . .

Rydw i'n bwyta hufen iâ	I am eating ice cream
brechdanau	sandwiches
brechdan wy	an egg sandwich
brechdan gig	a meat sandwich
pysgod a tsips	fish and chips
darllen y papur	reading the paper
darllen llyfr	reading a book
cylchgrawn	a magazine
nofel	a novel

EATING OUT

Ydych chi'n . . . ?	**Are you . . . ?**
Ydych chi'n gwneud cinio (yma)?	Do you cook dinners (here)? Literally: Are you making dinners (here)?
Ydych chi'n hoffi pysgod?	Do you like fish?
Ydych chi eisiau pysgod?	Do you want fish?
sŵp?	soup?
sŵp tomato, pys,	tomato, pea soup
cyw iâr, nionod,	chicken, onion,
madarch, cennin,	mushroom, leek,
sŵp minestrone?	minestrone soup?
biff, cig oen,	beef, lamb,
cyw iâr, cig llo?	chicken, veal?
gwin gwyn, gwin coch?	white wine, red wine?

pwdin reis, hufen iâ,	rice pudding, ice cream,
ffrwythau a hufen,	fruit and cream,
tarten afalau,	apple tart,
hufen ffres?	fresh cream?

Oes . . . gyda chi?	**Is there . . . with you?**
	(Have you any . . . ?)
Oes biff gyda chi?	Have you any beef?
sŵp tomato ?	tomato soup?
pys	peas
erfin	swedes
moron	carrots
bresych	cabbage

USEFUL PHRASES

Ydych chi'n hoffi'r grŵp? Do you like the group?

Ydych chi'n hoffi'r band/sŵp/cinio/swper/llysiau/samwn/brithyll/caws?

(Remember that you can consult your Treasure Chest on pages 36 to 44).

Rydw i'n mwynhau'r cinio.

Rydyn ni'n mwynhau'r cinio.

Dydyn ni ddim wedi mwynhau'r cinio.

Rydyn ni wedi mwynhau'r cinio. DIOLCH YN FAWR!

IN THE EISTEDDFOD

Wales is a land of Eisteddfodau!

The Welsh League of Youth Eisteddfod is always held during Whitsun week.

The Llangollen International Eisteddfod is held during July.

The National Eisteddfod is held during the first week in August.

You are more than welcome at all these events. Your Welsh will also be more than welcome. Consult your patterns! Meanwhile, you might find these useful . . .

Mae pafiliwn yn yr eisteddfod. There is a pavilion in the eisteddfod.

pafiliwn mawr	a big pavilion
pebyll	are tents
coroni'r bardd	is crowning of the bard
cadeirio'r bardd	chairing of the bard
corau mawr	large choirs
canu	singing
adrodd	reciting

Pryd mae'r . . . ?	**When is the . . . ?**
Pryd mae'r coroni?	When is the crowning?
cadeirio?	chairing (ceremony)?
cyngerdd?	concert?
cyngerdd yn cychwyn?	concert starting?
cyngerdd yn gorffen?	concert finishing?

Ydych chi eisiau ticed/dau diced/tri triced/sedd dda?

ticed drama?	a drama ticket?
ticed cyngerdd?	a concert ticket?
ticed Noson Lawen?	a Jolly Evening ticket?
rhaglen?	a programme?
rhaglen y dydd?	the programme of the day?

Pwy sy'n canu?	Who is singing?
Pwy sy'n canu penillion?	Who is singing penillion?
canu nawr?	singing now?
canu nesa?	singing next?
Sawl un sy'n canu?	How many are singing? Literally, How many one is singing?
Sawl sedd sy yn y pafiliwn?	How many seats are there in the pavilion?
Sawl côr sy'n canu?	How many choirs are singing?
meibion sy'n canu?	male voice choirs are singing?
Pwy ydy'r bardd buddugol?	Who is the victorious bard?
archdderwydd?	archdruid?
beirniaid?	adjudicators?

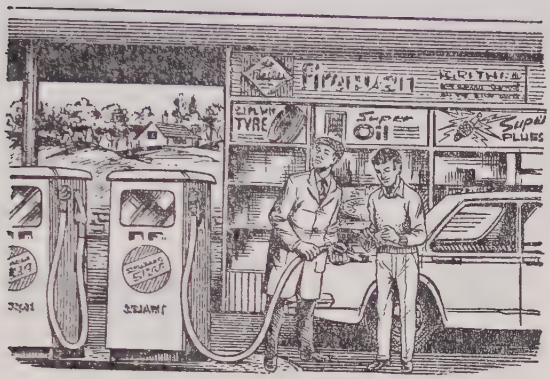
Ble mae pabell y Cymry ar wasgar?	Where is the Welshmen overseas tent?
Ble mae'r babell fwyd?	Where is the food tent?
Ble mae'r babell Cymorth Cyntaf?	Where is the First Aid tent?
Ble mae'r babell groeso?	Where is the welcome tent?

OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM

Mae hen wlad fy nhadau	The land of my fathers
Yn annwyl i mi,	Is dear to me,
Gwlad beirdd a chantorion,	The land of bards and singers,
Enwogion o fri,	And renowned famous people.
Ein gwrol ryfelwyr,	Our brave warriors,
Gwladgarwyr tra mad,	Very true nation lovers,
Tros ryddid collasant eu gwaed.	They lost their blood for freedom.
Gwlad! Gwlad!	Country! Country!
Pleidiol wyf i'm gwlad.	I am for my country.
Tra môr yn fur i'r bur hoff bau,	Whilst the sea is a wall to the pure, endearing country,
O bydded i'r hen iaith barhau!	O, may the ancient language live!

A metrical translation is available, but as you will want to sing the anthem in Welsh, a literal translation will suffice.

AT THE GARAGE



Rydw i eisiau . . .	**I want . . .**
Rydw i eisiau petrol, plîs	I want petrol, please
dau alwyn, plîs	two gallons, please
tri galwyn	three gallons
pedwar galwyn	four gallons
oil	oil
peint o oil	a pint of oil
dau beint	two pints
aer	air
dŵr	water
belt ffan (newydd)	a (new) ffan belt

Mae'r injan yn poethi	The engine is heating
	(This would convey "overheating")
cadw sŵn	keeping a noise
hen	old
batri yn fflat	battery is flat
newydd	new
gollwng	leaking
golau wedi torri	light has broken
bylb	bulb
belt	belt
teiar yn fflat	tyre is flat
wedi torri	has broken

deinamo	dynamo
pwmp	pump
pwmp trydan	electric pump

WIDE OPEN SPACES

Ble mae'r . . . ?

Ble mae'r llwybyr yn mynd?	Where is the path going? (Where does the path lead to?)
ffordd N.W.	road
lôn N.W.	road
lôn S.W.	lane
heol S.W.	road

Ble mae'r garafan?	Where is the caravan?
babell?	tent?
warden?	warden?
dafarn?	tavern?
pentre?	village?
pentre agosaf?	nearest village?
ffermwr?	farmer?
fferm?	farm?

Oes . . . ?

Oes Swyddfa'r Post yn y pentre?	Is there a Post Office in the village?
siop	a shop
ffôn	a telephone
maes carafan yma?	a caravan site here?
lle da yma?	a good place here?
bwyd da yma?	good food here?

Mae . . .

Mae sawl carafan yma	There are many caravans here
sawl pabell	are many tents
cae mawr	is a big field
cae da	is a good field
cae gwael	is a poor field
dŵr glân	is clean water
toilet	is a toilet
llaeth/llefrith yn y fferm	milk in the farm
bara yn y siop yn y pentre	bread in the shop in the village
yn y siop yn y gwersyll	in the shop in the camp

TREASURE CHEST

This chest contains most of the words which have been introduced in this booklet. It also contains a limited list of additional words which could be useful to you in day to day conversation. In common with other languages, many Welsh words have more than one meaning. Except where necessary, no attempt has been made here to describe any differences that may be. You will find information regarding gender, differences in pronunciation, parts of speech, etc., wherever it is thought necessary. Please note these abbreviations:—

f — feminine; *m* — masculine; *N.W.* — North Wales; *S.W.* — South Wales; *pl* — plural; *prp* — preposition; *n* — noun; *v* — verb; *a* — adjective; *col* — colloquialism.

about, *prp, tua*
accept, *v, derbyn*
accident, *damwain*
across, *prp, ar draws*
address, *n, cyfeiriad*
adjudicators, *beirniaid*
aeroplane, *eroplen*
after, *prp, ar ôl; wedi*
afternoon, *pnawn*
afterwards, *wedyn*
again, *eto*
age, *oedran*
agree, *cytuno*
air, *aer*
air, *awyr; sky*
also, *hefyd*
always, *bob amser*
am, I, *rydw i*
and, *a; ac*
animal, *anifail; col, anifel*
announce, *cyhoeddi*
answer, *ateb*
apple, *afal; pl, afalau; col, N.W., fala; S.W., fale*
April, *Ebrill*
apron, *f, ffedog; pl, ffedogau; col, ffedoge*
Archdruid, *Archdderwydd*
arm, *f, braich*
arrange, *trefnu*
arrive, *cyrraedd*
assistance, *help*
at, *prp, am; ger*
at home, *gartref*
at once, *ar unwaith*
August, *Awst*
aunt, *modryb*
autumn, *hydref*
avoid, *osgoi*
awake, *a, effro*
away, *ymaith; i ffwrdd*
axe, *bwyell; col, bwyall*

baby, *baban; col, babi*
back, *cefn; col, cefen*
back seat, *sedd gefn*
bacon, *bacwn; cig mochyn*
bad, *drwg*
bag, *bag*
baker, *pobydd; col, bacer*
ball, *pêl*
banana, *banana*
band, *band*
bank, *banc*
banner, *f, baner*
bar, *bar*

barber, *barbwr*
bard, *bardd*
bargain, *bargen*
bark, *cyfarth*
basin, *basn; N.W., col, basin*
basket, *basged*
bat, *bat*
bath, *bath*
bathe, *ymdrochi*
bathing suit, *gwisg nofio*
bathroom, *stafell molchi*
battery, *batri*
beach, *traeth*
beans, *pl, ffa*
beard, *barf*
bed, *gwely*
bedroom, *stafell wely*
beef, *cig eidion; col, biff*
beer, *cwrw*
before, *prp, o flaen*
before long, *cyn bo hir*
begin, *v, dechrau; col, N.W., dechra; S.W., dechre*
behind, *prp, tu ôl (i)*
believe, *credu*
bell, *cloch*
belt, *belt*
best, *gorau*
better, *gwell; yn well*
between, *prp, rhwng*
bicycle, *beic*
big, *mawr*
bill, *bil*
bird, *aderyn; pl, adar*
biro, *beiro*
biscuit, *bisged; pl, bisgedi*
bite, *cnoi*
black, *du*
blackberries, *mwyar duon*
blanket, *blanced; pl, blancedi*
blue, *glas*
boat, *cwch; pl, cychod*
boil, *berwi*
bone, *asgwrn*
book, *n, llyfr; col, llyfyr*
book; reserve, *v, llogi*
bottle, *potel; pl, poteli*
bottom, *gwaelod*
box, *bocs*
boy, *N.W., hogyn; S.W., bachgen*
bread, *bara*
break, *v, torri*
breakfast, *brecwast*
breath, *anadl; col, anal*
broth, *cawl; col, sŵp*
brother, *brawd*
brown, *brown*
brush, *n, brwsh*
bucket, *bwced*
bulb, *bylb*
burn, *v, llosgi*
but, *ond*
butcher, *cigydd*
butter, *menyn*
buy, *prynu*
by/at, *wrth*

cabbage, *bresych; col, cabej*
cake, *teisen; cacen*
call, galw
camera, *camera*
camp, *gwersyll*
capital (city) *f, prifddinas*
caravan, *carafan*
Cardiff, *Caerdydd*
careful, *gofalus*
car, *m, car*
carrots, *moron*
carry, *cario*
castle, *m, castell*
cat, *cath; pl, cathod*
cathedral, *f, eglwys gadeiriol*
cave, *ogof*
cemetery, *mynwent*
chair, *f, cadair; col, cader*
chairing, *v, cadeirio*
chapel, *capel*
cheap, *rhad*
cheapest, *rhataf; col, rhata*
cheerio, *da boch chi*
cheese, *caws*
cheque book, *llyfr siec*

chicken, *cyw iâr*
child, *plentyn; pl, plant*
chips, *tsips*
choir, *côr; pl, corau; col, core*
church, *f, eglwys*
cigarettes, *sigarets*
cinema, *sinema*
circus, *syrcas*
city, *dinas*
clean, *a, glân*
cliff, *clogwyn*
climb, *dringo*
clock, *cloc*
close, *v, cau*
closed, *ar gau*
clothes, *dillad*
cloudy, *cymylog*
coat, *côt*
cocoa, *coco*
coffee, *coffi*
cold, *a, oer*
colour, *n, lliw*
comb, *n/f, crib*
come back, *dewch yn ôl*
come here, *dewch yma*
comfortable, *cyffyrddus*
coming, *dod*
company, *cwmni*
concert, *cyngerdd; col, consert*
cook, *v, coginio*
corner, *cornel*
correct, *a, cywir*
cottage, *bwthyn*
country, *gwlad*
county, *f, sir*
cow, *buwch; pl, buchod*
crab, *cranc*
cream, *hufen*
crowd, *tyrfa*
crowning, *coroni*
crumbs, *briwsion*
cup, *cwpan; pl, cwpanau; col, cwpane*
cupboard, *cwpwrdd*
currant, *cyrens*
cushion, *clustog*
custard, *cwstard*
cut, *v, torri*

dad/daddy, *dad/dadi*
dance, *n, dawns*
danger, *perygl*
dangerous, *peryglus*
dark, *tywyll*
date, *dyddiad*
day, *dydd*
December, *Rhagfyr*
decide, *penderfynu*
deep, *dwfn*
delicious, *blasus*
dentist, *deintydd*
dessert spoon, *llwy bwdin*
die, *marw*
dinner, *cinio*
dirt, *baw*
dish, *dysgl*
do, *v, gwneud*
doctor, *meddyg; col, doctor*
dog, *ci; pl, cŵn*
doll, *dol; doli*
donkey, *asyn; col, donci*
door, *drws*
dozen, *dwsin*
dragon, *draig*
drama, *drama*
draper's shop, *siop ddillad*
drink, *v, yfed; n, diod*
dry, *a, sych*
duck, *n/f, hwyaden,*
dust, *llwch*
dynamo, *deinamo*

ear, *clust; pl, clustiau; col, clustie*
early, *cynnar*
easy, *hawdd*
egg, *wy; pl, wyau; col, wye*
eight, *wyth*
eighteen, *un deg wyth; deunaw*
eisteddfod, *eisteddfod*
electric, *trydan*
eleven, *un deg un; un ar ddeg*
empty, *gwag*

engine, *injan*
England, *Lloegr*
enjoy, *mwynhau*
envelope, *amlen*
evening, *noson; noswaith*
every, *pob*
ewe, *dafad*
excuse, (me) *v, esgusodwch* (*fi*)
eye, *llygad; pl, llygaid; col, llyged*

face, *n/m, wyneb*
factory, *ffatri*
family, *teulu*
fan, *ffan*
farm, *N.W., fferm; S.W., ffarm*
farmer, *N.W., ffermwr,*
S.W., ffarmwr
fat, *tew*
February, *Chwefror*
fetch, *nôl*
field, *cae*
fifteen, *un deg pump; pymtheg*
fifty, *pump deg; hanner cant*
film, *ffilm*
finger, *bys; pl, bysedd*
finish, *gorffen*
fire, *tân*
first, *cynta*
First Aid, *Cymorth Cynta*
fish, *n, pysgodyn; v, pysgota*
five, *pump*
floor, *llawr*
food, *bwyd*
fool, *ffŵl*
foot, *troedfedd* (*measure*)
forehead, *talcen*
forest, *coedwig*
forget, *anghofio*
fortnight, *pythefnos*
fork, *fforc*
four, *pedwar*
fourteen, *un deg pedwar;*
pedair ar ddeg
ffresh, *ffres*
Friday, *Dydd Gwener*
friend, *ffrind*

frock, *f, ffrog*
fruit, *ffrwythau; col, ffrwythe*
fry, *ffrio*
frying pan, *padell ffrio*
full, *llawn*
funny, *doniol*

gallon, *galwyn*
game, *gêm*
garage, *garej*
gas, *nwy*
gate, *S.W., gât; N.W., clwyd*
gentleman, *gŵr bonheddig*
gift, *anrheg*
girl, *merch; pl, merched*
give, *rhoi*
glad, *llon*
glass, *gwydr; col, glas*
gloves, *menig*
go, *mynd*
good, *da*
grapefruit, *grawnffrwyth*
grapes, *grawnwin*
gravy, *grefi*
greedy, *a, gwancus*
green, *gwyrdd*
grocer, *groser*
group, *grŵp*

half, *hanner*
hall, *neuadd*
hand, *llaw*
handkerchief, *S.W., macyn;*
N.W., hances (many other variations)
hang, *hongian; crogi*
harbour, *harbwr*
hard, *caled*
harp, *telyn*
harvest, *cynhaeaf*
hat, *hat; het*
head, *pen*
headache, *cur pen*
health, *iechyd*
heart, *calon*
heavy, *trwm*

hedge, *clawdd*
hen, *iâr*
high, *uchel*
hill, *rhiw*
hole, *twll*
holidays, *gwyliau; col, gwylie*
honey, *mêl*
hook, *bachyn*
horse, *ceffyl; pl, ceffylau*
hospital, *ysbyty*
hot, *braf; poeth*
hotel, *gwesty*
house, *tŷ; pl, tai*
how? *sut?*
How many? *Sawl?*
How much? *Faint?*
hundred, *cant*
hurry, *v, brysio*
husband, *gŵr*

ice, *iâ*
ice cream, *hufen iâ*
if, *os*
ill, *sâl*
important, *pwysig*
I'm sorry! *Mae'n ddrwg gen i!*
in, *prp, yn*
inch, *modfedd*
international, *rhyng-genedlaethol*
is, *mae*
island, *ynys*

jam, *jam*
January, *Ionawr*
job, *gwaith*
jolly, *llawen*
jug, *jwg*
July, *Gorffennaf*
jump, *v, neidio*
June, *Mehefin*

keep, *cadw*
kettle, *tegell*
key, *S.W., allwedd; N.W., agoriad*
kick, *cic*
kind, *caredig*
kiss, *cusan*
kitchen, *cegin*
knee, *pen-glin*
knife, *cyllell*
knock, *v, cnocio*

lake, *llyn*
lamb, *oen*
lamp, *lamp*
lane, *S.W., lôn*
language, *iaith*
large, *mawr*
last, *olaf; col, ola*
laugh, *chwerthin*
lawn, *lawnt*
lazy, *diog*
leak, *v, gollwng*
leek, *cennin*
leg, *coes; pl, coesau; col, coese*
lemonade, *lemonêd*
letter, *llythyr*
lettuce, *letysen; pl, letys*
library, *llyfrgell*
light, *n, golau*
loaf, *f, torth*
lobster, *cimwch*
lock, *clo*
London, *Llundain*
long, *a, hir*
look, *edrych*
lorry, *lori*
lose, *colli*
lost, *ar goll*
love, *caru*
luck, *lwc*

magazine, *cylchgrawn*
maid, *morwyn*
make, *gwneud*
male voice, *côr meibion*
mam; mummy, *mam; mami*
man, *dyn*
many, *llawer*
map, *map*
March, *Mawrth*
market, *marchnad*

marmalade, *marmalêd*
mat, *mat*
May, *Mai*
meat, *cig*
me, *mi; fi; i*
medicine, *moddion*
melt, *toddi*
midday, *hanner dydd*
midnight, *hanner nos*
mile, *milltir*
milk, *N.W., llefrith; S.W., llaeth*
milkman, *dyn llaeth/llefrith*
minestrone, *minestrone*
minute, *n, munud*
mirror, *drych*
mist, *niwl*
misty, *niwlog*
Monday, *Dydd Llun*
money, *arian; prês*
month, *mis*
more, *N.W., chwaneg; S.W., rhagor*
morning, *bore*
mountain, *mynydd*
mouth, *ceg*
mud, *mwd*
mushrooms, *madarch*
mustard, *mwstard*

name, *enw*
near, *agos*
nearest, *agosa,*
need (want), *eisiau; col, eisie*
nest, *nyth*
net, *rhwyd*
new, *newydd*
news, *newyddion*
next, *nesa*
night, *nos*
nine, *naw*
nineteen, *un deg naw; pedair ar bymtheg*
noise, *sŵn*
north, *gogledd*
nose, *trwyn*
nothing, *dim*
now, *N.W., rŵan; S.W., nawr*
novel, *nofel*
November, *Tachwedd*
nurse, *nyrs*

October, *Hydref*
often, *aml; col, amal*
office, *offis; swyddfa*
oil, *olew; col, oil*
old, *hen*
on, *prp, ar*
once, *unwaith*
one, *un*
onions, *nionod*
open, *a, agored; v, agor*
orange, *oren; pl, orennau*
orange juice, *sudd oren*
ounce, *owns*
out, *allan*
owner, *perchennog*
oven, *ffwrn*
over, *prp, dros*

pan, *padell*
parcel, *parsel*
park, *v, parcio; n, parc*
pass, *v, pasio; n, bwlch*
path, *llwybr; col, llwybyr*
pavilion, *pafiliwn*
pay, *talu*
peak, *trum,*
pears, *gellyg; col, pêrs*
peas, *pys*
pencil, *pensil*
penny, *ceiniog; pl. ceiniogau; col, ceinioge*
people, *pobl; col, pobol*
pepper, *pupur*
perhaps, *efallai; col, S.W., falle; N.W., hwyrach*
permission, *caniatâd*
person, *person*
petrol, *petrol*
pheasant, *ffesant*
pillow, *clustog*

pills, *pils*
pin, *pin*
pint, *peint*
place, *lle*
plate, *plât*
play (in theatre), *drama*
play, *v, chwarae; col, whare*
please, *os gwelwch chi'n dda; col, plis*
plums, *eirin*
pocket, *poced*
policeman, *N.W., plismon; S.W., plisman*
poor, *tlawd*
pop (drink), *pop*
pork, *porc*
porridge, *uwd*
post, *v, postio; n, post*
potato, *taten; pl, N.W., tato; S.W., tatw*
pound, *pwys; col, pownd*
pour, *N.W., tywallt; S.W., arllwys*
pram, *pram*
pretty, *pert*
price, *pris*
prize, *gwobr*
programme, *rhaglen*
pudding, *pwdin*
pump, *pwmp*
put, *N.W., dodi; S.W., rhoi*

quarter, *chwarter*
question, *n, cwestiwn*
quiet, *a, tawel*

radio, *radio*
railway, *rheilffyrdd*
rain, *n, glaw; v, bwrw glaw; glawio*
raincoat, *côt law*
raspberries, *mafon*
read, *v, darllen*
ready, *parod*
recite, *adrodd*
red, *coch*
remember, *v, cofio*
repair, *trwsio*
rest, *gorffwys*
return, *dychwelyd; dod nôl*
rice, *reis*
rich, *cyfoethog*
ring, *n/f, modrwy*
ripe, *aeddfed*
river, *afon*
road, *N.W., ffordd; lôn; S.W., heol; col, hewl*
roast, *rhostio; pobi*
rock, *roc (edible); craig*
rod, *gwialen*
roof, *to*
rose, *rhosyn; pl, rhosynnau*
run, *rhedeg*

sack, *sach*
safe, *diogel*
sail, *v, hwylio; n, hwyl*
sale, *arwerthiant*
salmon, *samwn*
salt, *halen*
salty, *hallt,*
sand, *tywod*
sandwich, *brechdan; pl, brechdanau*
Saturday, *dydd Sadwrn*
sauce, *sos*
saucer, *soser*
sausages, *selsig; col, sosejys*
save, *achub*
say, *dweud*
sea, *môr*
seagull, *gwylan; pl, gwylanod*
seal, *morlo*
seaside, *glan y môr*
seat, *sedd*
see, *gweld*
sell, *gwerthu*
send, *anfon*
September, *Medi*
seven, *saith*
seventeen, *un deg saith; dwy ar bymtheg*
shade; shadow, *cysgod*

sharp, *miniog*
shell, *cragen; pl, cregyn*
shirt, *crys*
shoe, *esgid*
shop, *n, siop; v, siopa*
shore, *traeth*
shower, *cawod*
ship, *llong*
shut, *cau*
sing, *canu*
sit, *eistedd*
site (camping), *maes*
six, *chwech*
sixteen, *un deg chwech; un ar bymtheg*
skirt, *sgert*
sky, *awyr*
sleep, *cysgu*
slow, *araf; col, ara*
small, *bach*
smoke, *n, mwg; v, ysmygu; smocio*
Snowdon, *Yr Wyddfa*
Snowdonia, *Eryri*
soap, *sebon*
soft, *meddal; col, sofft*
sometimes, *weithiau; col, weithe*
somewhere, (*yn*) *rhywle*
song, *cân*
soup, *cawl; col, sŵp*
spade, *rhaw*
speak, *siarad*
spoon, *llwy*
stage, *llwyfan*
start, *v, cychwyn*
station, *gorsaf*
stay, *v, aros*
stocking, *hosan*
stone, *carreg*
stool, *stôl*
stop, *v, stopio; n, stop*
storm, *storm; col, S.W., storom*
strawberries, *mefus*
street, *stryd*
strong, *cryf*
summer, *haf*
summit, *copa*
sun, *haul*
Sunday, *dydd Sul*
supper, *swper*
sure, *siŵr*
sweat, *v, chwysu; n, chwys*
swedes, *erfin*
sweet, *melys*
swim, *nofio*

table, *bord; bwrdd*
table cloth, *lliain bord/bwrdd*
tablets, *tabledi*
talk, *siarad*
tame, *a, dof*
tank, *tanc*
tart, *tarten*
taste, *blas*
tasty, *blasus*
tavern, *tafarn*
tea, *te*
teapot, *tebot*
teaspoon, *llwy de*
telephone, *teleffon*
television, *teledu*
ten, *deg*
tent, *pabell; pl, pebyll*
thank you, *diolch* (*i chi*)
the, *yr, y 'r*
their, *eu*
them, *nhw, hwy*
they, *nhw*
thin, *tenau; col, tene*
thirteen, *un deg tri; tair ar ddeg*
this, *m, hwn; f, hon*
thousand, *mil*
three, *tri*
throw, *taflu*
Thursday, *dydd Iau*
ticket, *N.W., tocyn; S.W., ticed*
tide, *llanw*
time, *amser*
to, *prp, i, at*
today, *heddiw*
toilet, *toilet*
tomatoes, *tomatos*

tomorrow, *yfory; col, fory*
tonight, *heno*
ton, *tunnell*
tonight, *heno*
tooth, *dant; pl, dannedd*
tooth brush, *brwsh dannedd*
to tell the truth, *a dweud y gwir*
towel, *tywel; lliain*
tower, *tŵr*
town, *tre*
toy shop, *siop deganau*
traffic, *traffig*
train, *trên*
travel, *teithio*
tree, *coeden*
trip, *trip*
trousers, *trowsus*
trout, *brithyll*
Tuesday, *dydd Mawrth*
two, *dau*
twelve, *un deg dau; deuddeg*
twenty, *ugain*
tyre, *teiar; pl, teiars*

under, *dan*
understand, *deall*
unlucky, *anlwcus*

van *fan*
veal, *cig llo*
vegetables, *llysiau*
verse, *pennill*
very, *iawn*
victorious, *buddugol*
village, *pentref; col, pentre*

wait a minute, *arhoswch funud*
wake, *v, deffro*
walk, *v, cerdded*
want, *eisiau; col, eisie*
warden, *warden*
warm, *cynnes*
warning, *rhybudd*
watch, *n, wats; oriawr*
wave, *n, ton*
way, *ffordd,*
we, *pl, ni; ninnau*
weak, *gwan*
weather, *tywydd*
Wednesday, *dydd Mercher*
week, *wythnos*
weigh, *pwyso*
welcome! *croeso!*
well (are you . . .), *iach; iawn; da*
wellingtons, *welintons*
Welsh (lang.), *Cymraeg*
Welshman, *Cymro*
Welshmen abroad, *Cymry ar wasgar*
Welshwoman, *Cymraes*
went, *v, aeth*
wet, *gwlyb*
what is it (wrong)? *beth sy'n bod?*
wheel, *olwyn*
when? *pryd?*
where? *ble?*
whisky, *wisgi*
white, *gwyn*
who? *pwy?*
why? *pam?*
wife, *gwraig*
wind, *gwynt*
window, *ffenest*
windy, *gwyntog*
wine, *gwin*
with, *prp, gyda*
word, *gair*
write, *sgrifennu*
wrong, *anghywir*

yard, *llathen* (*measure*)
yellow, *melyn*
yesterday, *ddoe*
you, *chi*
young, *ifanc*
your, *eich*

zoo, *sŵ*

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